

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,751—VOL. LXXIII.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

## BIRTH.

WILLIAM JAMES, son of Mr. William James, George-street, Richmond, born 17th inst.

## MARRIAGES.

ALFRED JAMES, son of Mr. Alfred James, George-street, Richmond, born 17th inst.

## DEATHS.

ANDREW, son of Mr. Andrew, George-street, Richmond, born 17th inst.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Under contract with N.S.W. & N.Z. Governments.

3000 tons, Shannon, commander.

at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, 11th February, for Kaituma.

carrying Mr. James's mail, and passengers, to be transhipped there for

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

to Honolulu and San Francisco.

Passengers for Fiji, Honolulu, and all parts of

America and Europe.

Passenger for Europe may obtain tickets enabling them

to reach six months in America.

This line offers special inducements to passengers,

the company having built up the Pacific trade.

Atted with all modern improvements for ventilation in a hot

climate, and having superior accommodation for 180 first-

class passengers.

The company before in combination with the Union and

Central Pacific Railway Company, passengers may rely on

every facility, and facility being afforded them in their

travels, and the company being able to supply them with

the most complete and comfortable of all other lines.

For full particulars, apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

N.B.—The China is now open for inspection by

intending passengers.

HUNTER RIVER N.S.W. CO.—STEAM

TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND

TERRACE, &c.

FROM SYDNEY:

THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the CITY OF

NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(LIMITED).

The S.S. REMBRANDT, Sydney for NEW

CASTLE every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNES-

DAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at half

past 11 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

And NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUES-

DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and

## LIAMARRA S.S. CO. STEAMERS.—TU

WOLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night at 11.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

SHIRAZ.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.

## THE CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly

General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be

held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, instant, at

noon precisely, at the Head Banking House of the Com-

pany, 111, Market-street, to receive the report of the Di-

rectors for the half-year ended 31st December ultimo; to

elect two Directors in the room of George Thornton

and Robert Gray, Esqs., who retire in accordance with

the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and be eligible

for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of W. C.

Winderley, Esq., who retires, and is not eligible for

re-election; and to transact such other business as may be

brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of

Settlement.

By order of the Board.

WILL. NEILL, Manager.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

N.B.—By the 5th Clause part 3 of the Deed of Settlement,

every shareholder who shall become a candidate for the

office of Director is required to give notice thereof to the

Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Head

Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days

at the latest before the day of election.

THE CITY BANK.

The following duly qualified shareholders, viz.:

ROBERT THORNTON, Esq.,

ROBERT GRAY, Esq.,

have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for

re-election to the vacant seats on the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEILL, Manager.

Sydney, 5th January, 1876.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly

General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be

held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, instant, at

noon precisely, at the Head Banking House of the Com-

pany, 111, Market-street, to receive the report of the Di-

rectors for the half-year ended 31st December ultimo; to

elect two Directors in the room of George Thornton

and Robert Gray, Esqs., who retire in accordance with

the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and be eligible

for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of W. C.

Winderley, Esq., who retires, and is not eligible for

re-election; and to transact such other business as may be

brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of

Settlement.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEILL, Manager.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

N.B.—By the 5th Clause part 3 of the Deed of Settlement,

every shareholder who shall become a candidate for the

office of Director is required to give notice thereof to the

Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Head

Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days

at the latest before the day of election.

THE CITY BANK.

The following duly qualified shareholders, viz.:

ROBERT THORNTON, Esq.,

ROBERT GRAY, Esq.,

have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for

re-election to the vacant seats on the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEILL, Manager.

Sydney, 5th January, 1876.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly

General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be

held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, instant, at

noon precisely, at the Head Banking House of the Com-

pany, 111, Market-street, to receive the report of the Di-

rectors for the half-year ended 31st December ultimo; to

elect two Directors in the room of George Thornton

and Robert Gray, Esqs., who retire in accordance with

the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and be eligible

for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of W. C.

Winderley, Esq., who retires, and is not eligible for

re-election; and to transact such other business as may be

brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of

Settlement.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEILL, Manager.

Sydney, 1st January, 1876.

N.B.—By the 5th Clause part 3 of the Deed of Settlement,

every shareholder who shall become a candidate for the

office of Director is required to give notice thereof to the

Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Head

Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days

## THE CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Half-yearly

General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be

held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, instant, at

noon precisely, at the Head Banking House of the Com-

pany, 111, Market-street, to receive the report of the Di-

rectors for the half-year ended 31st December ultimo; to

elect two Directors in the room of George Thornton

and Robert Gray, Esqs., who retire in accordance with

the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and be eligible

for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of W. C.

Winderley, Esq., who retires, and is not eligible for















## OUR LETTER FROM ROME.

ROME, NOVEMBER 24.

The trial of the six men accused of the assassination of Raffaele Sogno, the editor of the *Capitale* newspaper, terminated on the evening of Saturday, the 13th, with the condemnation of five of the prisoners, the sixth, Sargenti, the grave-digger, from whom the dagger was obtained, being acquitted on the ground that he was not cognisant of the purpose for which it was required. The others were found guilty on all the counts, but the benefit of the formula of extenuating circumstances being granted by the jury they were saved from the extreme penalty of the law, which, though seldom carried into execution in Italy, most certainly would have been in their case. They were condemned, without their case. They were condemned for life. At distinction, to penal servitude for life. At the first glance it is difficult to understand what grounds there could have been for the recommendation to mercy, but in Luciani's case the evidence, though overwhelming against him, was, with the exception of that given by his fellow-prisoner, Armati, entirely circumstantial; and as regards the others, the effect of the personal influence brought to bear upon them, and the bias of highly-wrought political excitement, even now there are those who maintain that the condemned are not the only persons concerned in this mysterious affair. They allow that the evidence against Luciani was sufficient to establish his guilt as the chief actor in the crime, but they affirm that no man only, whatever his power, means, and influence might be, could have found at once so complete a series of instruments ready to his hand; and indeed the circumstances connected with the crime reveal a condition of society almost impossible of belief. Luciani determines to get rid of Sogno; he communicates his intention—only under the guise of a political necessity, and as desired by persons of high position—to Armati, who consents. Armati finds as ready a listener in Morelli; Morelli in Farina, and the two latter an instant instrument ready to the hand in the person of Frezza, who struck the blow, or rather the thirteen blows, any one of which was sufficient to have caused death. There was no seeking about, no sounding persons who turned out to be unlikely; each man found his fellow in the first and only way to whom he imparted the secret. It is for this reason that some still hold that the crime was the work of a secret society to which Sogno had made himself objectionable; that by this society he was condemned to death, and that his murderers were simply affiliated members obliged to carry out the mandate conveyed to them through Luciani. Did the dagger, it is asked, fall from the clouds? Was it by mere accident that at the very moment when the deed was ripe for execution, Sargenti, an acquaintance of Morelli and Farina, finds the weapon they want in a animal at the corner of a street, and takes it to them, the very men who want it, to sell? And the dagger itself has it not letters which look like cabalistic signs along each side of the blade, and do not those letters signify words, and the name of Jacques du Molay, found on all the daggers used by the deadly sect of the *Carbonari*? Jacques du Molay—whom the Carbonari have adopted as their patron—was, I may remind your readers, the celebrated Grand Master of the Templars who was burnt at the stake in 1314 by order of Philip le Bel of France, at the instigation of Pope Clement V.

Whether this supposition be possessed of any positive foundation I cannot pretend to say; but certainly not only were the means found to carry out the crime extraordinary, but the originator, Luciani—if, as we must concede, he was the sole originator—laid his plans with such consummate skill and caution as fully to justify the idea that he was only the chief instrument. Had Frezza killed Sogno at once and got away, taking the knife with him, no possible clue would have remained, and there would have been no grounds whatever for suspecting Luciani, for he was absent from Rome at the time. It was only when it was ascertained that Frezza was evidently the instrument of some one else that suspicion commenced to point towards Luciani, and even after the others were arrested, and he had, in consequence of their confessions, been taken, it seemed impossible to bring the thing sufficiently home to him to secure his conviction. Nay, up to the end of the second week of the trial, it almost appeared—and I must confess that I was inclined to think so myself—as if he were an innocent man, against whom a strange series of deadly coincidences were weighing. It will be remembered that Armati, in his confession, stated that Luciani had persuaded him of the necessity, on political grounds, for Sogno's death; that he had promised 5000 francs for his execution; and that it was arranged that Luciani was to leave Rome to prevent suspicion falling upon himself, and through him upon the others; that he was to leave the money at his house for Armati to call for when the deed was done; and that when Armati did so, he found only 1000 francs enclosed in the envelope. It was also proved that Luciani on the eve of his leaving for Turin, removed a sum of 1000 francs from Prince Cicalachi, believed to be the money in question; and further, that when he returned to Rome, he attempted in vain to borrow from a Signor De Luca a sum of 6000 francs, which was mentioned by the prosecutor as he was to pay the remainder of the money, in order to secure the silence of his accomplices, and to provide for the escape of Armati—who was still at large—and himself from Rome. On the other hand, Luciani asserted that he had borrowed the 1000 francs from Prince Cicalachi, to repay a debt he owed to a Signor Garbarini, to whom he gave the money that same day; and that as regarded the 6000 francs, he wanted it to conclude the purchase of a small cottage for his mother; and he called both Signor Garbarini and the owner of the cottage to testify to the truth of his statement. If the evidence of these men had been unexceptionable—for both were to what Luciani said—the case would have terminated very differently for him; but alas, their credibility was more than impugned. Garbarini turned out to be neither more nor less than what we should call a ticket-of-leave man. He had been convicted a dozen times for fraud and misdemeanours of various kinds; and the reputed owner of the cottage was little better.

But what finally carried full conviction of Luciani's guilt was the dramatic revelation made by the witness Signor De Luca, from whom Luciani tried to borrow the 6000 francs, and which completely electrified the Court. De Luca is the manager of the Bank of Rome; he was an intimate friend of Luciani before suspicion of the murder was attached to him; he was one of his chief supporters during the election at which he was returned for Rome, and Armati, in his confession, stated that when he pressed Luciani for the remainder of the money he promised to obtain it from De Luca, and that on the evening of the night he was arrested, Luciani left him in the Piazza Colonna to go and speak to De Luca about it. Luciani and Armati were arrested at a late hour on the same night, and without either knowing that the other was taken. "On the morning of"—said Signor De Luca, naming the date of the day following their arrest—"I was sitting at my desk, when a woman, in a state of extreme agitation, was shown in. With tears rolling down her cheeks, she told me she was the wife of one Armati, and begged me for charity's sake to give her the address of Luciani, with whom she had urgent business, on behalf of her husband." "She had scarcely left," he continued, "when the Signora Luciani, the mother of the prisoner, was announced; the two women must have passed each other at the door. She also was in tears; she told me that Giuseppe had been arrested during the night, and, clasping my hand, begged me for the love of God to let her have the 6000 francs he had asked me to lend him."

What was the cause which placed these two poor women in movement on that particular morning, and attracted their steps simultaneously to De Luca's door, and where—both carrying the same deadly secret which brought them into such fearful connection—their paths crossed, their clothes touching, and each ignorant of who the other was? What was their business? It became clear to every one as De Luca spoke. The two men had doubtless at the last moment, while the officers of the law were knocking at the door, told the one his wife, the other his mother, the awful truth which was to blast their happiness for ever; and the next morning the distracted wife was seeking for Luciani to obtain the remainder of the price of blood to succour her husband; the terror-stricken mother was trying to get the money, and hurry with it to Armati to secure his silence, and possibly his absence, to save her son. Whether the women met—or doubt they did the same day, and what a meeting it must have been—the evidence did not reveal.

The interest taken in this trial by the whole of Rome, from the highest to the lowest, was something remarkable. Wherever you were, in the street, the cafe, the theatre, you were sure to hear the names of Luciani, Armati, Frezza, or some of the principal witnesses. On the day when it was known that the verdict would be given, the excitement was tremendous. The door leading into that portion of the Court to which the public are admitted was besieged for hours before it was opened, and, in fact, so it was the whole day by hundreds waiting for the chance of finally squeezing in as some one from time to time came out. The places reserved for persons admitted by ticket were crowded to excess, chiefly by ladies; every inch of the Judges' bench, behind and beside their chairs, was occupied by legal dignitaries who crowded in from their own Courts as soon as they could get away, and, as the day wore on, even the barristers' benches and the Press tribune were invaded by ladies who had, at the last moment, succeeded in wringing from the President more tickets than space permitted. Within five minutes after the sentence was given, "publication" (to coin a term) broke loose, and hundreds of boys and men were rushing to all parts of the city, loudly bawling, "The sentence against Giuseppe Luciani and accomplices, one *soldo*—that is, halfpenny—and selling cards which had been hastily struck off from type already set up, with the exception of the punishment inflicted, as fast as they could take the money. You are aware that, in accordance with the new law relating to juries, no details of the proceedings were permitted to be published during the trial. Some papers attempted to go beyond the bald accounts of the appearance of the Court, and such incidents as in no way affected the evidence, but they were immediately sequestered, and their editors fined; but the moment the sentence was pronounced, the prohibition ceased. First came out the cards; an hour or so later, the fly-sheets, with a more detailed account of the conclusion, and the following day each newspaper published, as a supplement for its subscribers, a more or less amplified volume, containing all the details, evidence, counsels' speech, &c., in *extenso*, which had been prepared day by day, and only wanted the last day's proceedings to permit of publication.

Nor was the trial itself without supplementary incidents of a more or less dramatic character. Albert Sogno, one of the brothers of the murdered man, enraged at some articles which appeared in the Paris *Figaro* apropos of the trial, and reflecting on the political career of the proprietor and editor of the *Popolo Romano*, in consequence of a difference of opinion regarding Luciani's guilt; and three or four days before the verdict was given, Sogno's only son, a boy of nine years old, the sole proprietor of the *Capitale*, died suddenly of diphtheria, and thus his mother—the woman who was the primary cause of this tragedy, who was living separate from her husband at the time of his assassination, and against whom a charge of adultery was pending, the result of which had it not been abruptly terminated by her husband's (the plaintiff's) death, would have cut her off from any participation in his estate—became absolute and sole owner of the *Capitale*, and all the property connected with it, valued then at about 200,000 francs. Now it is worth no more than the value of the plant; the printing office, for the day after the verdict was given against Luciani and his accomplices, the whole of the staff of the *Capitale* resigned in a body, and the paper became virtually defunct. Their plea was, that the respect which was due from them to their late chief's memory prevented them from consecutively holding office under his reputedly defunct wife. This would have been creditable to them, had they sacrificed anything, but at the same time they entered into the employment of Edward Sogno, and on the very day when the *Capitale* ceased to appear, they brought out, under his auspices, the first number of a newspaper to take its place, everything for which had been prepared in the interval. I say a newspaper, because it is called so, but it is of similar size, format, type, and physiognomy of the *Capitale* itself,

and printed on similar paper, the only difference being that it is entitled *Gazzetta della Capitale*, the words *Gazzetta* della being in almost invisible type above the old title. A piece of sharper practice could not well be imagined; and I should think the widow has a good case for damages.

The excitement of the Sogno trial over, we have lapsed into temporary quietude—a brief pause before the active life of the season commences. On the 15th the Italian Parliament resumed its sittings. There was no speech from the Throne, or formal opening of any kind; business was simply resumed at the point where it was discontinued in June last. Thus far, and as is usual at the commencement of the session, the attendance of members has been barely sufficient to constitute a house. No measures of any particular importance have yet been entered upon, except motions on the part of the deputies Mancini and Puccioni for the repeal of the obnoxious 49th article of the law relating to juries, which prohibits the publication of the proceedings of any trial till after the verdict has been given; and one by the deputy Salvatore Morelli, to do away with the necessity of the religious oath—the placing the hand upon the open volume of the Gospels, as we kiss the book—being taken by witnesses. This motion, like that regarding the 49th article, has arisen through the Sogno trial. It was surprising what a large proportion of the witnesses, called to give evidence for or against the prisoners, either altogether refused to take the oath, or only did so under protest. They were all Romans born, and among them were three members of the Italian Parliament, one of whom was Morelli himself. Some simply declared that they took the oath under protest, and nothing further was said; but on the President questioning those who refused, they boldly declared—some in no very measured terms—that they absolutely disbelieved in the book; that they considered it a mere invention of the priests, and that they would not go through the form of a formality which could be in no way binding upon their consciences. One middle-aged man—a highly respectable looking person, and exceedingly well-dressed—burst out into a violent invective against the priesthood, and with all the vigour of action which is so characteristic with the Italians, declared that he had been for many long years persecuted by the priests, and did they suppose that now, when Rome was liberated from their rule, he was going to swear upon their book? No, they might cut off his hands and his head rather. These incidents formed a very curious running commentary on the practical results of ecclesiastical government at headquarters. The persons who refused to swear were, as a matter of course, all committed for contempt of Court, and hence the reason for the motion made by Salvatore Morelli, who is a professed Freethinker, and one, as you may easily suppose from what I have written, of a very large number in this capital of the Catholic world.

There seems to be at last a prospect of something definite being done to improve the Tiber, and save Rome from the periodical ruin which befalls the city to such a fearful extent through the inundation in December, 1870. Vigorous steps were immediately to be taken; Rome was now Italian, and should no longer be subjected to the culpable negligence of the Papal Government; but time went on, nothing was commenced, and at last nobody supposed that anything would be done. Then, last spring came Garibaldi like a *Deus ex machina* from his long retirement at Caprea. He had fought for the political freedom of Rome, and he would now combat as valiantly for her material welfare; the improvement of the Tiber and the reclaiming of the Campagna were no longer to be mere dreams. But still time passed, project after project was proposed and discussed, and with each new difficulty arose, until people—notwithstanding that a kind of resolution was taken in the Chambers just at the close of the last session—began to think that even Garibaldi's determination would be unavailing. About a fortnight ago, however, Signor Spaventa, the Minister of Public Works, called an extraordinary meeting of the superior Council, connected with his department, for the consideration of all important undertakings. General Garibaldi was invited to attend, and the various projects were laid before the Council, which appointed a Commission to report upon them. Yesterday there was a second meeting of the Council, when the Commission presented its report, which occupied several hours in reading, and the Council then declared itself in permanent sitting until the question should be fully discussed and a definite resolution arrived at. This looks like business at last.

The financial breakdown in Turkey has been severely felt here in Rome, and particularly among the clergy and the members of the clerical party, many of whom are large holders of Turkish securities. At the same time the Vatican thought it might improve the occasion with its debtor, and take advantage of the actual political state of things to get Monsignor Hassun, ex-Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics, back again to Constantinople. Monsignor Hassun, it will be remembered, was deprived of his Patriarchate, and exiled from Turkey, on account of the disturbances which broke out among the Armenian Catholics, in consequence of his pushing the modern Papal pretensions to extremes. The Monsignor's petition to the Porte has been returned with the intimation that he cannot be legitimately restored to an office which has already been conferred upon another, and that, inasmuch as his exile from Turkey arose through causes detrimental to the preservation of public security among the Armenian community, the Government, having due regard to the maintenance of tranquillity, could not permit his return to Constantinople, unless he first signed a formal and solemn declaration to the effect that he rejects the Papal Bull of the 12th of July, 1867, commencing "Hæverusur," and that he undertook to abstain from supporting the pretensions of the Vatican to the absolute direction of the ecclesiastical elections in the East. The Sultan is evidently of opinion that the Pope would not be a very valuable ally at the present moment.

The pilgrims still continue to come in numbers, but, with very rare exceptions, all from that one section of Europe called France. Each province in turn sends its "caravan." On the 15th, the Holy Father gave audience to those from the diocese of Aix in Provence, and the diocese of Lucon in the Vendee. The pilgrims from Aix were led by their Archbishop, and

by the two bishop-suffragans of Digne and Gap; and those from the Vendee by the Bishop of Lucon, and the Vicar-General. On the 23rd, two other large bands were received, one coming from Marseilles, and led by the Rev. Blancard, vicar-general, and the other from Bayonne, headed by the Rev. Leopardo, archbishop of the cathedral of that city. Each "caravan" presents an address, and listens to one of those powerful and characteristic discourses for which Pius IX. is so celebrated, and which he delivers with almost the vigour of youth, and of each the clerical papers invariably make record, that they "humiliated" at the feet of the Holy Father an offering in the shape of a considerable sum of money, together, often, with other things. The Marseilles pilgrims, for instance, also offered a beautiful statuette in solid silver, of large size, representing the Madonna della Garde. When it was presented, the Pope was asked to rest his hand upon the base, and as he did so, he unconsciously touched a secret spring, and immediately a shower of gold pieces fell from the hands of the Virgin.

A few weeks ago I had to record the names of a number of new Cardinals created by the Pope, but I have now to give you those of other ecclesiastics whom he has raised to a still higher, even to a celestial, dignity. On the 21st, the Venerable Alfonso di Orozco, who was a Spanish monk of the Augustinian order, and the Venerable Carlo de Sezze, of the lay Franciscans, were made saints of the lesser order. The decree for the beatification was read by the Pope in the throne-room of the Vatican, and in the presence of the generals of the Franciscans and the Augustinians, and a large number of both orders. After the decree was read, a deputation of citizens and members of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Sezze, headed by the Vicar-General, and which had come to Rome especially for the purpose, gave their humble thanks to his Holiness for "the honour and the glory" he had conferred upon their city. The generals of the two orders then expressed their gratitude they felt to the Holy Father for having deigned "to elevate to the rank of the altar" two more of their brethren, "at this time when the religious orders are persecuted and proscribed." "An evident sign," they declared, "that the life of professed monks is the most in conformity with the Gospel, and therefore with civilization, and offering a sure hope that the present persecutions would speedily be brought to an end through the intercession of the many illustrious champions of the faith whom Pius IX. has glorified"—or, as it has been expressed, raised to the celestial peerage—"during the course of his long Pontificate." The ceremony concluded with the approval of the profecy in favour of two miracles performed by the Venerable Umile de Bisignano, who was also a Franciscan monk.

But of the new Cardinals created on the 17th of September, one, Cardinal Viteleschi, has already gone to his long rest. He only lived to enjoy the dignity of a Prince of the Church for a few days. Gosimp, with her thousand lying tongues, busies herself with the affairs of Cardinals as well as with those of men of mortal. Some two years ago the Pope, setting at naught the rules of the Jesuits, which forbid any of their Order from accepting the dignity of Cardinal, raised Father Tarquini, one of the Order, to that rank. A few days later he died. Cardinal Viteleschi was an ecclesiastic of decided liberal tendencies. Had he become Pope—only so many professed liberals among the clergy have become so ultra-papal on attaining the chair of Peter—his rule might have been unsatisfactory to many holding the present advanced (or, as some would say, retrograde) ideas. He also, as I have said, had died before he could have become accustomed to his scarlet robes, and gossip immediately calls attention to the strange coincidence that his secretary and train-bearer, were the same persons who officiated in those capacities to the equally short-lived Cardinal Tarquini.

Cardinals, it is observed, always die in threes, and two others have rapidly followed Viteleschi. On the 19th, Cardinal De Silvestri died after a short illness of four days. He was born at Rovigo on the 13th of February, 1803, and was created a cardinal with the title of the Basilica of St. Mark, by Pius IX., on the 16th of March, 1868; and on the 24th a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna brought the intelligence of the death of the much loved Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of that city. He was born on 6th October, 1797, and was created a Cardinal by Pius IX., on the 17th of December, 1855, with the title of Santa Maria della Vittoria.

Another very important and most interesting discovery has just been made, adding still further information to the much which has been ascertained during the last twenty years regarding the primitive city of Rome—the city of those Kings whom Niebuhr, and other German critics, followed by Dr. Arnold, Lord Macaulay, and other English historians, were pleased to declare mythical personages—merely the heroes of a series of heroic ballads strung together to form a connected history. I can only say that in the same manner in which, through the familiar chit-chat found in the pages of Suetonius and the *Pliny* particularly, apart from other Latin writers, we are able to form a far more intimate acquaintance with the personages of the first century of Imperial Rome than is possible with the far more modern Edwards, Richards, and Henrys of English History—so, through the discoveries continually being made, are we obtaining almost more positive knowledge of the topography of the earliest of the many cities of Rome, which lie so buried beneath the remains of the other, than of any of those which succeeded it. And what is still more interesting, each discovery affords, invariably, exact and steadily increasing proof of the verity of that portion of Roman history which has been condemned as fabulous. Some of your more learned readers may possibly laugh, if they do not even go further, and write to the editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to inquire if its Roman correspondent can inform them as to whether any traces of the cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed on the waters of the Velabrum, have been discovered.

Impossible miracles attributed to modern saints do not disprove the fact of their mortal existence, nor do fanciful details invalidate the truth of historical record, any more than, in the contrary sense, the gift on the gingerbread makes it Australian gold. That is the great error modern critics of Roman history have made. "Would you," said the Attorney-General in the Tichborne trial said, "would you be surprised to learn that

the Curtian Lake has been discovered in the course of the excavation on the Forum?" Send any of your doubting readers, coming to Rome, to me and I will prove it to them, and send them back fully converted. I have spoken of different cities of Rome lying one beneath the other. Each in its turn formed the foundation for that which rose afterwards. In the excavations made beneath the ancient Basilica of St. Clement, remains of each of the great periods have been found. There we have constructions of Regal, Republican, Imperial, Christian, and Medieval Rome, standing one above the other in regular archaeological stratification. This, however, is an exceptional example, but almost everywhere, through the many excavations being carried forward for the express purpose of research, and the still many more made in the ordinary course of digging foundations for the new quarters, the exigencies of Rome as the modern capital of a United Italy require, the remains of the massive constructions of the earliest epoch of her history are found beneath the crumbling ruins of the less solid edifices of the later periods, notwithstanding their wondrous strength as compared with our—by comparison—pasteboard buildings of the present day. Thus, during the excavations upon the Palatine among the remains of the Palace of the Cæsars, three distinct portions of the wall of fortification have been found which enclosed that hill when the primitive city of Rome was confined to its limits. On the side of the Aventine an immense piece, fifty feet in height, of the wall built by Ancus Marcius to enclose that hill within the limits of the city has been unearthed; and on the high ground behind the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline Hills, almost the complete line of the celebrated agger of Servius Tullius, extending in some places for hundreds of yards, in a perfect condition, has been discovered. Most unfortunately the levelling requisite for the construction of the central railway station, and the lines which converge to that point, have necessitated the absolute destruction of the greater portion of this magnificent relic of ancient days. The discovery now made relates to the same period. The municipality are busy opening up a grand thoroughfare, called the Via Nazionale, from the railway station to the heart of the city. This necessitates the destruction of many modern houses, and among others of the principal part of one belonging to Cardinal Antonelli, situated at about a hundred yards distance from the Forum of Trajan, at the summit of that acropolis the Quirinal Hill called the Via Magnanapoli. Here, beneath this house, and at the depth of about 25 feet below the modern level, has been discovered a portion of that wall of fortification, which, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, was built by Numa Pompilius, to enclose a portion of the Quirinal within the bounds of the city. But, what is more interesting still, in this portion of the wall, are the complete, though somewhat injured remains, of one of the city gates—the old Porta Fontinalis—agreeing, one might almost say, to a hair's breadth, with the position indicated by the plainest and simplest interpretation of those passages in the classic authors in which it is directly mentioned or indirectly alluded to. The gate and wall are of that mode of construction called *opus quadratum*, that is, built of large squared blocks of *tufa*—the native soft volcanic stone of this district—and laid together, leaders and stretchers, without any mortar. The arch of the gateway, which is complete, is formed of nine large cuneiform blocks of the same material. The upper portions of the wall and gate above the keystone of the arch, are gone, but in their place are the remains of a wall of imperial brickwork, showing that at some early period after the commencement of the Christian era, the earlier construction—by that time buried, as shown by the remains of an ancient road on a level with the arch—had served as a foundation wall for some building of the Rome of the Cæsars. It is to this, which had been more or less the fate of all the many portions of the Servian circuit discovered, except that upon the Esquiline, that we owe their preservation. Through this remarkable discovery, then, we have restored to us one of the city gates in that wall of fortification which enclosed the seven hills of Rome as long ago as 550 years before Christ, calculating only to the time of Servius Tullius, who completed it.

Intelligence has just reached us from Pompeii, where the excavations are steadily going forward, and important discoveries continually occurring, that a most marvellous find of ancient gold and silver vessels and ornaments has been made—things sufficient, it is said, to form the glory of any museum. A number of cups and plates of silver; tazze, strigils, mirrors, vases, and moulds for sweetmeats, all of the same material; together with earrings of gold, and a purse, made of tissue of gold, containing money.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.  
BRISBANE, JANUARY 11.  
The Revenue Returns indicate a continued general prosperity. The increase over the corresponding half of last year is within a fraction of £1,000—every important source of revenue having increased with the exception of Customs, the decrease in which for the half-year amounts to something like £20,000. This, however, is natural, and was to be expected as the legitimate operation of our altered tariff. The increase in land revenue of about £40,000, and that in rents of land for pastoral purposes to £16,000 nearly; while the railway receipts have been not far from 20 per cent. in excess of the corresponding period of 1874. Despite reduced tariff, the income of the electric telegraph department is on the increase, although the opening of new lines judiciously selected as extensions has probably its influence in maintaining the revenue; and the Post Office continues to hold its own, also, in face of reduced rates. Meanwhile expenditure on all purposes has been courageously kept up, and has maintained its ground nearly pound for pound with the increase of revenue. No doubt the exigencies of government have required this, and the general prosperity has been in a measure the consequence of the judicious expenditure of the revenue of the country; but upon this point the Administration will make their explanations to Parliament when it becomes cool enough to explain or to comprehend anything. At present it is very much the reverse, and no one has energy enough to care what our rulers are doing; but still statements such as that to which I refer here, are something more than a mere puff, and we can better afford to wait for explanations than if the boot had been on the other leg. Expenditure of our loan is going on steadily. In the half-year just ended we have got rid of £217,000, being not far off twice as much as in the corresponding period; and here again, is the absence at present of any certain knowledge of whether the money is being well or badly spent, we are compelled in knowing that one loan has been got rid of, and another is being raised, to find a good market. I observe that you have been Queensland in the prices realised by your debentures, and congratulate you upon the very high standing of New South Wales in the borrowing market. The prices which the debentures of both our colonies have realised is the more significant, because, in these days

of repudiation by Great States, there can be no doubt that intending lenders examine closely the nature of the security offered. It is difficult to determine to what extent the British mind is influenced by the machinery which we provide for making known the inducements which we have to offer, to those who are being crowded out of the old country, to come and settle among us. It is presumable that people of this class, and also the lucky few who are on the look-out for secure investment of their surplus cash, keep their eyes upon the agencies of different kinds, active and passive, which are employed by the colonies, requiring population to attract it to their several territories; while there is no doubt whatever that for every hundred such persons there are ten thousand who know little or nothing of the British possessions, either geographically, politically, or in view of their material resources. I suppose the fact is that Governments of colonies are in much the position of a merchant with something to offer—his land policy being like the illustrated catalogue of goods, and their agents-general and lecturers like commercial travellers; and that section only of the public who want the article offered pay the least attention to pictures or touting. The agents of Queensland are, however, doing some labour for their principals. Mr. George Wright is making a decided impression upon the Scottish mind, which is not a very yielding material upon which to work; but there is an earnestness about the man, and an impressive appearance and manner, which secure him attentive audiences, and the result follows. He is much more indefatigable in his mission than his colleague in the Green Island; at least he is often heard of at his work, and immigrants who have selected this colony upon his recommendation are coming steadily in. Mr. McDermott has changed the scene of his labours, and is following his countrymen into England, as we hear of him lecturing in Birmingham. It is difficult to judge with any accuracy at this distance where the most successful lecturers are likely to be most productive; but I confess my inability to discover at a first glance what sort of people we are likely to get who will be of any use to us from these large centres of urban population. We could undoubtedly get a very able addition to our stock of mechanics, especially in the building trades, but the demand would soon be met and the supply might easily be overdone. The claim of the various coast districts to have the ships sent alternately to the several ports is a matter which has been admitted by the Government, and the consequence is that while, in Brisbane, half-a-dozen shipsloads could be absorbed to-morrow, the barracks in some of our northern ports have a stock on hand which will not go off till the next year, and which, not, however, been confined to the official article, as we find Mr. P. H. Nind, lately member for the Logan electorate, endeavouring to charm the ears of a Suffolk audience with the same subject. The report and critique in the *East Anglian*, from which I call my information, is, however, so obviously the work of some one adverse to the project of inducing the Suffolk agricultural labourer to go away anywhere, that it offers no fair criterion of either the lecturer or the audience. The listeners are said to have been very good, and to have been considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to maintain my vigour and my strength in Queensland, and are my wife and children likely to suffer from the change?" and he then proceeds to describe the climate, correctly enough upon the whole, with a view to leading up to, and to have thinned considerably before the lecturer sat down. The latter statement, at least, I doubt, as Mr. Nind is a man of good voice and commanding presence, of cultivated mind, and matured experience in his subject, and is quite able to deliver an attractive lecture and to command the attention of an audience. His facts and figures were upon the whole correct; but he makes one curious assertion which I am quite at a loss to understand. He supposes the intended immigration to ask the question,—"Am I likely to















## AUCTION SALES.

## GREYSTANES ANNUAL SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 19th January, 1876.  
Intending buyers wishing to inspect the stock before the day of sale can have the opportunity by applying to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, 111 Pitt-street.

**SULLIVAN and SIMPSON** have received instructions from H. C. Bird, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Horse-draw Yard, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 210 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots (second class) from his estate, Warrumbidgee Station.

**MR. W. FULLAGAR** has received instructions from Messrs. Town and Onus to sell, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, January 17, at 11 o'clock, 200 head prime cattle.

**HENRY MOON** will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

**DUNN and LISTER** have received instructions from Mrs. Brown to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the City Auction Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, 100 head of cattle, 50 ewes, 50 hollers, 100 head of sheep, 50 head of horses, 50 head of pigs, 50 head of poultry, 50 head of fruit, 50 head of vegetables, 50 head of other produce.

## PAPERHANGINGS.

Just landed, ex Darling Downs, an invoice of Paperhangings, including the NEWEST AND BEST PATTERNS.  
**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day, A well-assorted invoice of paperhangings.

**PLATEDWARE.**  
Attractive Unreserved Sale, at the Australian Auction Mart, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19th January, at 11 o'clock.

To Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Private Buyers, and others.  
**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of superior platedware, including an excellent selection.

**WEIGHING MACHINES AND COUNTER SCALES.**  
For absolute Sale, without the slightest reserve, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January.

**PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES.**  
SIX HARRISON'S WHIGHING MACHINES, COUNTER SCALES, OLONG, DISC, and SCOP. Various sizes.

To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and others.  
**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of store and counter weighing machines.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**  
Ex Galloway and John Duthie.  
To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and Country Buyers.

## THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock sharp.

Ex Canopus, at Moore's Wharf.  
**YELLOW DEALS.**  
To Timber Merchants and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, without any reserve, at Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at noon precisely, Lot 1.

Lot 1.—378 yellow deals, 3 x 9, as under:—  
12 lengths, each 22 feet 54 lengths, each 17 feet  
14 ditto, ditto 21 ditto 63 ditto, ditto 18 ditto  
16 ditto, ditto 20 ditto 65 ditto, ditto 16 ditto  
18 ditto, ditto 19 ditto 67 ditto, ditto 14 ditto  
20 ditto, ditto 18 ditto 69 ditto, ditto 11 ditto  
22 ditto, ditto 17 ditto 71 ditto, ditto 11 ditto

Lot 2, the same.  
Lot 3, the same.  
Terms, at sale.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167 Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

**WINDOW GLASS.**  
Patent Tinned Water Piping.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167 Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Lot 1.—103 boxes window glass, assorted as under:—  
12 boxes 10 x 8 3 boxes 16 x 14 4 boxes 22 x 18  
10 12 x 10 18 18 x 14 20 24 x 16  
12 14 x 12 30 20 x 14 20 24 x 18  
12 16 x 12 30 22 x 16 20 24 x 20

Lot 2.—3 boxes containing 17 coils patent tinned water-piping, weighing 19 cwt. 0 lbs.  
Terms, at sale.

**Unreserved Package Sale of WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, MANCHESTER GOODS, LINENS, HATS, &c.**  
New landing ex Darling Downs, Canopus, and St. Oysth.

On THURSDAY next, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167 Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, An invoice of new goods, in original packages, at above ships.

**PORTABLE ENGINE.**  
By Laxford and Sons, Boston.

**GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON** will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, on THURSDAY next, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A superior portable engine, horse power, by Laxford and Sons, single cylinder, and copper tubes in boiler, as it now stands in the shed.

**MR. CHARLES TEAKLE** will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, The balance of the shipment of fancy goods, &c., ex St. Oysth, comprising:

Electric-platedware, brushware, stationery, Perfumery, fancy goods in great variety, Basketware, cutlery, P.M. ware, &c., &c.

As in the previous sale, every line offered will be sold to the highest bidder.

**Important Sale of General Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Hosiery, Manchester Goods, &c.**  
WEDNESDAY, January 19.

**MR. CHARLES TEAKLE** has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, 23 packages drapery, &c.

**IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ELLEN ANDERSON RUSSELL.**  
AT 14, CASTLE-REAGH-STREET.

On TUESDAY, 18th January, Unreserved Sale by Public Auction of Household Furniture and Effects, comprising:

Dining-room Furniture, including Table, Chairs, Carpet, Bedchamber, &c. Glassware, Painted China Dinner Service, Ornate Bedstead, &c. Bedding, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c., &c.

**THE CITY AUCTION COMPANY** have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, 145, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th January, The above household furniture and effects.

**MONDAY, 17th January.**  
667, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

**SUBSTANTIAL and USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,** comprising:

English-made Dining-room Suite, in haircloth, Dining and Living Room Suite, in haircloth, Chiffoniers, Couch, Canoe Chair, Marble-top Bedstead, &c.

Magnificent Century-top Tubular Iron Bedstead, extra size, with Hair-spring Mattress and Pillows, Four-post Iron Bedstead, &c.

Double and single Washstands and Sets, Marble-top Toilet Tables, Dressing Tables, &c. Kitchen Dresser, Safe, and Utensils, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Portable Copper Washing-bowls and Laundry Utensils, Drip-dish Filter, &c.

**Also, a BRILLIANT-TONED WALNUTWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD.**

**THE CITY AUCTION COMPANY** have received instructions from P. B. Gully, Esq., Surry Hills, near Cleveland-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, The whole of his household furniture, plate, and effects (in consequence of his removal to the country).

**PRIME RICHMOND RIVER CEDAR.**  
The entire Cargo of prime Richmond River Cedar ex VICTORY.

About 18,000 Feet in Square Logs About 10,000 Feet in Round Logs.

For positive Sale, at Messrs. J. Taylor and Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, adjoining the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th instant, at 3 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and the Trade generally.

**L. E. THRELKELD** has received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. J. Taylor and Co.'s Wharf, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, The cargo of Richmond River cedar, ex VICTORY, comprising:

18,000 feet square timber, 10,000 feet round logs.

Terms, at sale.

## 10 H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Highly-finished and in splendid order, in fact is one of the finest Engines in the market. May be inspected at the Argyle Stores.

Day of Sale—TUESDAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock. Important to Machinery, Contractors, Manufacturers, Quartz Crushers, and Saw Mill Proprietors.

**L. E. THRELKELD** will sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, on TUESDAY, January 25, at 11 o'clock, A 10-h.p. portable steam engine, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, now set up and ready for use.

**AMERICAN DOORS.**  
A Choice Shipment, now landing ex Mexico, from San Francisco.

For Positive Sale, at the A.S.N. Co.'s Stores, Sussex-street, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock.

**400 ST. PIERRE AMERICAN DOORS.**  
6-6 x 2-6, 11 inch  
6-6 x 2-6, 11 inch  
6-8 x 2-6, 11 inch  
6-8 x 2-6, 11 inch

The only parcel now in the market, and for Positive Unreserved Sale.

**L. E. THRELKELD** has received instructions from the Importer, to sell by auction, at the A.S.N. Co. Wharf, Sussex-street, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, Ex Mexico, from San Francisco.

The following well-selected assortment of American doors, now landing in perfect condition, as follows:—  
160 superior American doors, 6-6 x 2-6, 11 D.M.  
100 ditto ditto, 6-6 x 2-6, 11 D.M.  
100 ditto ditto, 6-8 x 2-6, 11 D.M.  
100 ditto ditto, 6-8 x 2-6, 11 D.M.<



